

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW
CHANGES MADE**

Amend the following paragraph(s):

[0017] -- FIG. 2 shows a cross-sectional view of the motor-driven spindle of FIG. 1 in a first position of the gear mechanism; ~~and~~

[0018] -- FIG. 3 shows a cross-sectional view of the motor-driven spindle of FIG. 1 in a second position of the gear mechanism ; and

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing interrelation between
components of the motor-driven spindle.--.

[0020] -- This is one of two applications both filed on the same day. Both applications deal with related inventions. They are commonly owned and have the same inventive entity. Both applications are unique, but incorporate the other by reference. Accordingly, the following U.S. patent application is hereby expressly incorporated by reference: "SPINDLE FOR A MACHINE TOOL WITH IMPROVED TOOL EJECTION FEATURE", filed April 8, 2004 and having Appl. No. 10/820,441.--.

[0025] -- FIG. 2 shows the anterior spindle 1 and the drive unit 2 in an assembled state. A piston space 19 of the hydraulic system is pressurized by pressure fluid from a hydraulic or pneumatic pressure fluid source S (FIG. 4). The

bearing sleeve 11 together with the drive shaft 7 with the rotor 6 that is shrink-fit on the drive shaft 7 and the other bearing sleeve 10 then move inside the housing 9 of the drive unit 2 in FIG. 2 away from the anterior spindle 3, i.e., to the right in FIG. 2. The sun wheel 14 engages with the planetary wheels 4, so that a force is transmitted along the force path K1, shown as a dotted line in FIG. 2, from the drive shaft 7 via the sun wheel 14, the planetary wheels 4 to the spindle head shaft 3.--.

[0027] -- FIG. 3 shows a pressurized piston space 20 which is located on the other side of the electric motor and receiving pressure fluid from the pressure fluid source S. A portion of the bearing sleeve 10 facing the anterior spindle operates as a piston surface. The bearing sleeves 10 together with the drive shaft 7, including the rotor 6 and the bearing sleeve 11, then move toward the anterior spindle 1, i.e., to the left in FIG. 3. This shifting process causes the sun wheel 14 to non-positively engage with the hollow wheel 5 of the spindle head shaft 3. The hollow wheel 15 of the planetary gear, on the other hand, disengages from the planetary wheels 4. This removes the planetary gear from the force transmission, and the drive shaft 7 it is directly connected non-positively with the spindle head shaft 3. This is indicated in FIG. 3 by the force path K2 shown as a dotted line. The pressure fluid source S together with the piston spaces 19, 20 thus jointly form a shifting unit for axially moving the drive shaft 7. As an alternative, the shifting unit may be constructed by electromechanical means.--.